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the association between resting spores and plasmodium on the basis of similarity of contents. The plasmodium may well be a secondary parasite. The existence of an antheridial-oogonial sexual apparatus in *Urophlyctis* is definitely disproved, but WILSON's description of fusion between unlike zoospores must await confirmation.—FREEMAN WEISS.

Taxonomic notes.—HOCHREUTINER[13], in studying the Andean genus *Cristaria* (Malvaceae), has established two new subgenera (*Septaria* and *Aseptaria*), each including two new sections, besides describing several new species. In *Bakeridesia* also two new subgenera (*Monopteron* and *Dipteron*) are described, and one (*Pseudabutilastrum*) in *Malvastrum*.

DUNN[14] has described a new genus of Dipterocarpaceae (*Dioticarpus*) from Southern India. It is a valuable timber tree closely related to *Balanocarpus*.

WILDEMAN[15] has discussed various representatives of the African flora. *Clerodendron* (Verbenaceae) is represented by 31 species, 8 of which are described as new. *Acioa* (an African genus of Rosaceae) is credited with 37 species, 15 of which are new. A number of genera of Leguminosae are presented, including 23 new species distributed among 10 genera.

MOORE[16] has published the result of a study of the Australian collections at the British Museum, describing 89 new species in various families, and also a new genus (*Leptospermopsis*) of Myrtaceae.

DOP[17] has published 13 new species of *Clerodendron* (Verbenaceae) from Indo-China.

GAGNEPAIN[18] has published four new genera of Compositae from the Orient, as follows: *Camchaya*, *Iodocephalus*, and *Thorelia*, all belonging to Vernonieae, and *Colobogyne*, belonging to Coreopsidae.—J. M. C.

Welwitschia mirabilis.—When the third edition of *Morphology of Gymnosperms* by COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN was published in 1917, an important investigation of the floral structures of *Welwitschia* was overlooked. CHURCH[19]

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